

The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

VOL. XXX. NO. 73.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1897.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

FILIBUSTER EXPEDITIONS

REPORT OF SECRETARY GAGE ON THIS SUBJECT

The Small Proportion of American Vessels Engaged in This Work—He Gives the Number of Expeditions Inaugurated and How Many Have Been Frustrated by Our Government and How Many by Spain—Description of the Latter in Preventing Landing of Such Expeditions

Washington, December 8.—Secretary Gage has submitted to the department of state his report upon the action of the treasury department in suppressing filibustering expeditions to Cuba in violation of the neutrality laws, a synopsis of which is furnished by the department as follows:

"Secretary Gage points out the fact that during two years and a half only six American vessels of an aggregate of 1,331 registered tons are alleged to have successfully landed expeditions from the United States in Cuba. With the exception of the Laurada the six American vessels alleged to have successfully taken part in expeditions in Cuban waters are small tugs and a pilot boat, each of less than 100 net tons, and obviously incapable of carrying large numbers of men or large quantities of arms and ammunition. Three foreign vessels of an aggregate of 1,773 registered tons are alleged to have been successful in the same effort. Referring to these foreign vessels, the Norwegian steamer Leon, the Danish steamer Horsa and the British steamer Bermuda, the secretary invites attention to the fact that the crews of these vessels are required to be shipped before the consuls of their respective nations in accord with the laws of those nations which also impose on the masters of vessels various other duties to be performed before the consuls. He suggests that the inquiry might be pertinent, whether the Spanish authorities informed these consuls of the alleged expeditions, and whether, if not, some measure of responsibility does not rest on the Spanish authorities for the alleged departure of these vessels or, if the consuls were notified, whether some measure of responsibility does not rest upon them. This suggestion is made, not to shift responsibility, but to show that if these alleged expeditions started without the knowledge of the treasury officials they also departed without the knowledge of officials of other nations, whose action was a necessary preliminary to clearance."

"With the vessels referred to, it is alleged there have associated about a dozen harbor tugs, three or four lighters, and about a dozen small sloops and schooners, in all less than fifty. On the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in 1896 there were 10,668 sailing vessels under 200 tons and 2,917 steam vessels of 1,000 tons or less, a total of 13,585 American vessels of a description and locality available for filibustering purposes. That only six out of 13,585 American vessels succeeded in reaching Cuba, and that less than fifty had any share in these expeditions Secretary Gage says is a demonstration, first, of the allying spirit of the nation and of the obedience of the people to the president's proclamation, and, second, of a wholesome and repressive fear on the part of those who might be disposed to be lawless and violate our obligations as a neutral nation, and of a belief that their efforts would be frustrated by the authorities of the United States, and that the risk of discovery and punishment greatly outweighed any chance of profit from the exceptionally high money rewards offered to vessel owners by the Cubans."

"Eight revenue cutters with crews of 317 men, armed with fifteen guns, have cruised 75,788 miles, occupying 129 months in the aggressive patrolling the coast to prevent filibustering expeditions. They have captured seven vessels and 115 men; have broken up two expeditions and have held under surveillance thirteen vessels under suspicion. From time to time several other revenue cutters have been employed on temporary duty."

"Perhaps the strongest statement in the report is this: 'If the Spanish patrol of 2,200 miles of Cuban coast had frustrated one-half the number of expeditions which were frustrated by the United States authorities along a coast line of 5,470 miles, not one man nor one cartridge of 1,000 have been illicitly landed in Cuba from the United States. Out of sixty alleged expeditions, only four have been broken up by Spain.'"

Illustrating this statement, he refers particularly to the expedition that left on the Laurada from Baltimore and landed at Banes on March 21st. Banes is an important seaport on the eastern coast of Cuba with which the United States carried on a valuable fruit trade until the Spanish order prohibiting the export of bananas was issued. Yet he avers that the Laurada remained in this seaport two days, landing men and arms, and was not molested by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, who had been informed of her landing and even minutely where torpedoes had been placed. Unless Spain is prepared to avow the inability or indisposition to defend her interest in Cuba, Secretary Gage holds that the responsibility for the success of this expedition may properly be fixed upon Spanish officials in Cuba, who had been fully informed by the Spanish legation. The Spanish authorities have repeatedly asserted that all of the seaports of Cuba were in their possession."

In all, sixty alleged expeditions are examined. Of these Secretary Gage shows that twenty six have been frustrated through the efforts of trade, five have been frustrated by the United States navy, four have been frustrated by Spain, two have been wrecked, one driven back by storm, one failed from a combination of causes, one (the Delaware) he declines to recognize as other than a violation of the British foreign enlistment act. As Spain has suffered no injury from these forty-three failures, it is assumed that they will be accepted by Spain as evidence of the success of the United States in maintaining its obligations, and that a

detailed statement concerning each is unnecessary.

The secretary then examines in detail the seventeen alleged successful expeditions. He points out that the partial success in one case was due to the weakness of the Spanish patrol of the Cuban coast; that in one case the Spanish authorities at New York have exonerated the officials of the treasury from responsibility; that in one case the Spanish minister disagrees with the legal advisors of the Spanish legation and also disagrees with himself as to the date of the alleged successful expedition, and that the department has no information warranting it to request that any proceedings be instituted; that in three cases the vessels have been wrecked and proceedings against them are obviously impracticable, while the principal in one case is imprisoned; that in five cases the principals have been sentenced to imprisonment, or are in prison; that in one case the vessel is under British jurisdiction and cannot, therefore, be reached by the United States, while the principal has been sentenced to imprisonment in this country; that in three cases the vessels have been labelled for forfeiture on evidence furnished in part by this department, and are awaiting the action of the courts; that in one case the officers are under indictment; that in one case the libel upon the vessel was dismissed by the United States district judge; that in one case the question of instituting proceedings is under consideration for further investigation.

The case of the Silver Heels is included, as the vessel may have been successful, though nothing has been heard of her since her departure, six weeks ago; she may have perished in the severe storm a few days after her departure. Concerning that case, however, it is to be observed that the collector at New York reports that Mr. Hand, representing the Spanish consul, stated to him that he did not desire the vessel detained at her dock, but asked after her departure therefrom. Mr. Hand and Mr. Thornhill stated that they proposed that the Pinkerton detective agency have the watching of the Pier, and they would advise the United States marshal promptly of the departure of the sloop and that they desired the matter left in their own hands.

Secretary Gage makes no estimate of the cost involved, which has evidently been very large, deeming the extent and results of the work performed by the department a better measure of the fidelity of its officers to their oaths and a better standard by which to measure their efficiency.

TO REDUCE WAGES

Fall River Cotton Mills Agree to Do So, Twenty Eight Thousand Operatives Eluctant—A Strike Anticipated

Fall River, Mass., December 8.—At a general meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association today it was voted unanimously to reduce all wages in the mills of the city, the amount and time of the reduction being left to a committee which for some time has had charge of the matter. It is understood that the cut will not be less than 10 per cent, and that it will go into effect on January 1st. The cut will affect 28,000 operatives, who are paid an aggregate weekly wage of \$10,000.

For some months the executive committee of the association has been investigating the situation in this city. The price of print cloth for a long time has been the lowest in the history of trade, while the demand has been only fair. The committee has been only fair, and has been selling at a loss and the stock of goods has been increasing. The committee obtained the signature of every manufacturer in the city except one, who is understood to be D. A. Brayton, of the Duffie mill, a private corporation.

As no reduction could be ordered without the consent of every mill, the committee decided to report back to the association. This was done at the general meeting today and the committee received the unanimous approval of the association upon its suggestion that a reduction be made. It is anticipated that the price of weaving a cut of print cloth will be reduced from 18 to 16 cents.

The attitude of the employees on the matter can hardly be stated until they have had a chance to talk it over, and none of the labor leaders will say much about the subject until meetings have been held. The feeling is prevalent that before the matter is settled there will be a strike, but how large a proportion of the operatives will take part, it is impossible to say. Every effort, however, will be made to avert such action.

Opposition to Hawaiian Annexation

Washington, December 8.—It is stated by those in a position to know that the reason the Hawaiian treaty is not pushed in the senate is because the friends of the measure have grave doubts as to their ability to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to pass it. The impression prevails that it may be an important seaport on the eastern coast of Cuba with which the United States carried on a valuable fruit trade until the Spanish order prohibiting the export of bananas was issued. Yet he avers that the Laurada remained in this seaport two days, landing men and arms, and was not molested by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, who had been informed of her landing and even minutely where torpedoes had been placed. Unless Spain is prepared to avow the inability or indisposition to defend her interest in Cuba, Secretary Gage holds that the responsibility for the success of this expedition may properly be fixed upon Spanish officials in Cuba, who had been fully informed by the Spanish legation. The Spanish authorities have repeatedly asserted that all of the seaports of Cuba were in their possession."

Extreme Weakness.

"I was so weak I could hardly walk across my room. I had no appetite. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and before I had taken it many days my appetite was improving and I felt stronger. I continued its use until I was able to work. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also relieved me of asthma." S. A. MORRIS, Messie, N. C.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

A Leap to Death

Chicago, December 8.—John Schwinn, 62 years of age, committed suicide this afternoon by hurling himself from the high bridge in Lincoln park to the ice fifty feet below. His act was witnessed by fully 100 people, but none was able to prevent his action. His body went nearly through the ice, which was three inches thick. Schwinn was out of work and dependent.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA

RESOLUTION FOR RECOGNITION OFFERED IN THE SENATE

Senator Allen Not Content With Recognition of Belligerency—He Offers Sending a Fleet to Havana—The Republican Party's Pledge to the Nation—The Pension Bill Reported to the House—Little Business Transacted in Either House

SENATE.
Washington, December 8.—Today's session of the senate occupied less than an hour, the time principally being consumed by the members in the presentation of memorials, resolutions and bills.

In his invocation at the opening of the senate, Rev. W. H. Milburn, the chaplain, delivered a brief, but touching, eulogy of the late Senator George, of Mississippi. He deplored the death of one who was endeared to all who knew him by his kindly and gracious traits of character.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, reported from the committee on foreign relations a bill prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the north Pacific ocean. He asked immediate consideration for the bill, but Senator Hale objected on the ground of the importance of the measure and asked that the bill be printed.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, presented a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that congress should with all due and convenient speed, acknowledge by appropriate act, the political independence of Cuba.

Senator Allen said that he had long urged the United States to recognize the independence of the Cuban insurgents. He would not be content with the recognition of belligerency, but would insist upon the acknowledgment of absolute political liberty.

He was satisfied that the people would not be content with the course advised by the administration, inasmuch as the Cubans for more than two years, on many battlefields, had demonstrated their valor and love of liberty. He felt that they had earned a recognition of their political liberty and that it ought to be accorded to them without further temporizing. If necessary, this recognition should be backed by a fleet of American vessels in Cuban waters. He expressed a belief that the owners of Spanish bonds in this country, American citizens holding property in Cuba, which had been injured or destroyed by the insurgents and the carrying trade of the country which might be affected by such a step, had joined to prevent the recognition of Cuba's political independence.

He expressed the belief that President McKinley's statement in his message that the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents is now unwise and, therefore, inadmissible, would be a great disappointment to the members of the republican party throughout the United States. The national convention of that party had declared in favor of the independence of Cuba, going further than the simple recognition of belligerency. He thought that the president was under obligations to carry out the pledge which his party had made—a pledge which had been made to 73,000,000 of people. The president, Senator Allen thought, had been lulled to sleep by the declaration of Spain that she would give Cuba a semi-political existence. He expressed the belief that the president's neglect to take such action as would insure the political independence of Cuba was an exhibition of "rank hypocrisy, and a flagrant neglect of public duty, which would be corrected by the All Ruling Power in His own good time."

At the conclusion of Senator Allen's remarks, Senator Hoar presented a resolution expressing the regret of the senate at the news of the death of Representative Ashley B. Wright, of Massachusetts, and providing for an adjournment as a further mark of respect.

At 1:25 o'clock the resolution was adopted and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The session of the house lasted only fifteen minutes.

Mr. W. A. Stone, republican, of Pennsylvania, reported the pension appropriation bill, the first of the appropriation bills, and gave notice that he would call it up immediately after the reading of the morning messages.

The committee on elections and the committee on banking and currency were given leave to sit during the sessions of the house.

The house at 12:15 adjourned.

A Notorious Swindler Brought Back From Europe

New York, December 8.—Charles Fisher, alias J. B. Ford, reached this city today on board the steamer Teutonic from England. Fisher is in custody of a detective from Cincinnati, to which place he is being taken to answer to the charge of forgery, by which he is alleged to have obtained a considerable sum of money from the Cincinnati Coffin Company.

According to the statement given out by detectives in charge of the case, tonight, Ford is a notorious forger whose operations have extended over the United States. While under arrest in Cincinnati for attempting to swindle the First National bank here on November 10th, 1895, Ford made his escape. He has served a long term in Sing Sing, and while there he made the acquaintance of several law thieves with whom, according to the record, he worked Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis and a number of other places. He was arrested in England in 1894 in the Bank of Scotland, where he had gone to secure a check book on a forged order. He was sentenced to three years, but was paroled in 1895 as the authorities thought he was about to die of consumption. Then he came back to this country and is credited by the police with having been engaged in extensive swindling in Richmond, St. Paul, Minn., Cincinnati and Baltimore.

RALEIGH'S INSANE ASYLUM

Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors. Report of the Superintendent—Good Work Done During the Past Year (Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., December 8.—The annual meeting of the insane asylum directors was held here today. Superintendent Kirby's report says the year has been very prosperous; more patients than ever before were received and have been very prosperous; more patients have been rejected who have offered the slightest hope of being benefited by treatment; fifteen epileptics have been refused admission. There are now twenty five there. They are not a dangerous class of cases and are almost entirely incurable. An increase of the number over that now under treatment would be very dangerous. One hundred and 81 patients have been received during the year, ninety-nine discharged as cured, ten as improved, one as incurable, twenty-eight have died, or only 5 per cent. of number treated.

The legislature having failed to make an appropriation for heating and furnishing the new male annex, it has been necessary to incur a debt of \$7,560. The daily average of patients next year is estimated at 610. The per capita cost of maintenance has fallen from \$1.92 four years ago to \$1.42 this year.

Governor Russell says he wants no applicant for admission rejected while he is governor, yet the appropriation is not large enough to permit of such increase in number.

The directors discussed the question whether the steward should purchase on the open market as now, or whether he should ask for bids to furnish articles desired.

Witnesses Against Meeder the Swindler

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., December 8.—United States District Attorney Aycock says a bill will be sent in tomorrow against John A. Meeder, the swindling postmaster at Little Hamlet in Warren county. Some of Meeder's hundreds of victims are arriving here as witnesses against him. Three came today from Arkansas and Alabama. Hundreds of letters are sent in by victims. Those here as witness say they were deceived because Meeder as postmaster certified that the German Novelty Company, which was really his swindle, was a reliable one, and would certainly give a gold watch for a list of names and one dollar.

The Smith's Island Case

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., December 8.—Judge Purnell in his decree in the Smith's Island title matter, holds that when the government goes into court and seeks relief, it has no special privileges, save that the statute of limitation or laches on the part of its officers and agents are not allowed to be pleaded against it, and no allowance of any set-off, counter claim or credit is permitted except as provided for by statute; and that the deed from Smith and White to Burgwin, (Smith being heavily involved in 1816 when the deed was made), though absolute on its face, was really intended to be a mortgage, is fraudulent and void and passes no title. The decision is in favor of the defendants.

To Establish a Chair of History at Wake Forest

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., December 8.—The Wake Forest college trustees meet at Oxford this week with the Baptist state convention to establish a chair of history and political economy.

Among the arrivals today were Mrs. Wharton J. Green, Miss Mabel Green and George M. Rose, of Fayetteville.

It is stated that in the past twenty years \$40,000 has been expended in payment for services of special counsel to assist the attorney general in unusual cases.

Clerk Riddick Cut Out of His Fees

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., December 8.—In the district court today Judge Purnell swore in A. C. Lehman and Miss Frances Fortune, daughter of the Clerk, J. B. Fortune, as deputy clerks. Lehman represented Clerk Fortune in the court room. Clerk Riddick now has only civil and equity business. Judge Purnell announces that there will be an adjourned term of the district court beginning January 3rd to clear the criminal docket.

An Eighteen Year Old Youth to Hang

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., December 8.—The supreme court decides that Riley Pate, an 18-year-old boy of Yancey county, must suffer the death penalty for the murder of a 15-year-old boy, his friend. They were on a frolic and Pate, who was drunk, shot him. The court expresses much sympathy in the case.

Duncan Appointed Collector

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., December 8.—A special dispatch from Washington City says Carl Duncan receives appointment as revenue collector.

Catarrah, like scrofula, is a disease of the blood and may be cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PAYING UP THEIR TAXES

COLLECTIONS BETTER THIS YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE

The Baptist Female University—Collections for Last Year—More Money Still Needed—Wake Jail Crowded With Prisoners—The Expedition Car Soon to be in Readiness—The Late Mrs. W. H. Hicks—The Greens bore Wife Murderer Sentenced to be Hanged Two Days Before Christmas

Messenger Bureau.

Raleigh, N. C., December 8. Rev. Mr. Stringfield, who has been, and is still, collecting for the Baptist female university being built here, has gone to the convention at Oxford with his report. He has collected this year \$12,000. It will require \$20,000 additional to complete the building and equip it and he hopes to make good collections toward this amount from the convention. The building is a beautiful one, and is beautifully situated.

The auditor says that there will be a greater amount of taxes collected this year than was first thought. Many counties are reducing the insolvent list, and many persons who have not paid taxes for years are, through fear of imprisonment for non-payment, coming up with their taxes. In Rowan county the sheriff has collected \$36,000 as against \$10,000 this time last year.

There are now forty-eight prisoners in Wake county jail. Of course this number will be reduced each day as the judge passes on through the docket before the court.

The expedition car will soon start on its trip through thirty states. Those in charge of it here will in a few days have the exhibit complete, and they have tendered it to St. Luke's Circle of King's Daughters. Ten cents will be charged for a few days for persons wishing to go through the car, and this money will go to the Old Ladies' Home, which charity is under the care of St. Luke's Circle.

Mrs. Hicks, who died here so suddenly early yesterday morning, was not the daughter of Mr. A. P. Page, of Aberdeen, but the niece. She was buried here today. She was a lovely woman in person and disposition, and her loss will be felt by many outside of her family.

Ryan, the wife murderer, at Greensboro, has been sentenced by Judge Adams to be hung December 23rd. He is indifferent to his fate.

Mr. Sam Waitt, who came so near being killed by a street car in October, has been moved from the hospital to his home in this city.

Keeper Burns at the capitol is busy planting out 150 roses in the square.

Can War on Hayti

Port au Prince, December 8.—There was a lively fusillade here at 11 o'clock last night. No damage was done.

Capt. Schwerin, the German charge d'affaires, was received by the president this afternoon. The public mind continues agitated and all the regulars and the national guard are in readiness. Shortly before 2 o'clock the president issued a proclamation to the people of Hayti, saying that for the second time Hayti had yielded to German force, contrary to its rights. The government, according to the proclamation, had decided to resist even to the last, but owing to the lack of promised moral influence, the character of which is not indicated in the proclamation, it was obliged to accept the ultimatum. The proclamation invites the Haytian people to cease internal quarrels and to labor for the raising up again of the nation.

M. Frederique, managing editor of The Journal Impartial, and alleged author of the virulent articles attacking the Germans, who is accused of desiring to excite the populace of this place against the government, was arrested today and taken on board a Haytian cruiser. At the moment of his embarkation there was much excitement, but order was soon restored. The government has at its disposal a sufficient number of troops and is taking all the necessary measures to maintain order.

Berlin, December 8.—The official account of the collection of an indemnity from Hayti, accompanied by a salute of the German flag at Port au Prince on Monday last, owing to the alleged illegal arrest of Herr Emil Lueders, says that after the ultimatum of Germany had been delivered to the Haytian government, the German cruiser Stein cleared for action.

Durrant's Last Hope Dispelled

San Francisco, December 8.—Late this afternoon the supreme court dispelled the last hope of W. H. T. Durrant, the murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, by disposing in a summary manner of his two appeals.

In a written opinion by Chief Justice Beatty, which is concurred in by all but one of his associates the court affirms the judgment of Judge Bahers, in remanding the prisoner to San Quentin until the date set for his execution, but reverses the sentencing of Durrant to be hanged on November 11th and remands the case to the superior court with instructions to proceed according to law. As the remittitur was ordered issued it only remains to resentence the condemned murderer, which will probably be done tomorrow.

Justice Garoutte alone dissented from this opinion, maintaining that Durrant's appeals should have been dismissed as the time required by law for their perfection had been allowed to lapse.

Prince Henry Starts for East

Alton, December 8.—Prince Henry of Prussia started for Kiel this afternoon. A number of officers, headed by General Count Waldersee, were at the railway platform to bid him farewell. The prince thanked them and paid adieu.

He said: "I ask you to believe that in going where the emperor's favor sends me, I thank him for reposing such confidence in me, in the name of the emperor, to his honor and to the honor of the fatherland, I will discharge the duties of my command. Long live the emperor!"

The officers responded with a hearty cheer.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



TO PATCH UP A PEACE

The Seaboard and Southern Railways to Cease Their Warfare

New York, December 8.—There are strong indications that the troubles in the southern traffic situation growing out of the independent and aggressive attitude of the Seaboard All Line are soon to be ended and that the policy of that company will hereafter be one of peace and co-operation. This change of policy on the part of the Seaboard is said to be due to the fact that its conduct has been most expensive and with no material gain for the shareholders.

Within a recent period the Seaboard has manifested a peaceful demeanor to its competitors, and it is now stated on high authority that negotiations are pending in which the Pennsylvania is actively concerned, looking to the cessation of hostilities on Chesapeake bay, which have been in progress for two years between the Seaboard and the Southern. The Bay Line and the Southern have been maintaining a very unprofitable and peculiar warfare, ostensibly in defense of a principle and the result has been far from effecting a withdrawal from the bay of either line. The Seaboard insisted that the only solution of the problem was the Southern's withdrawal and in this the Southern did not occur.

There are evidences that an honorable compromise between the two lines is now under consideration, and the prediction is made that the Seaboard will soon co-operate with other southern lines and be satisfied with its share of the business, with the prospects of dividends in the near future.

Proposed Financial Legislation

Washington, December 8.—The house committee on banking and currency, which will have the shaping of a considerable portion of the financial legislation before the house, held its first meeting this morning and outlined its general plan of action. In view of Secretary Gage's recommendation of a comprehensive revision of currency and banking affairs, a resolution was adopted inviting the secretary to embody his views in a bill. The committee was informed that the secretary was now at work on a measure and that it would be available for the committee in about a week.

Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, then precipitated a sharp debate by moving that the committee act at once by reporting to the house a bill embodying three of the financial features which had the president's approval. These were embodied in a bill, heretofore offered by Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hill now proposed the first three sections be placed before the house immediately. The three sections provided: Bank circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited; reduction of the tax on circulation to one-fourth of one per cent.; the establishment of small banks in rural communities.

The debate was proceeding with animation when at 12 o'clock the meeting went over, a vote on the Hill motion not having been reached.

Prince Henry Consults Bismarck

Friedrichsruhe, December 8.—Prince Henry, of Prussia, the commander of the second squadron of German warships bound for Kiau-Chow bay, visited Prince Bismarck today and remained two hours in consultation with the great statesman. It is understood that the far eastern situation was thoroughly discussed. Prince Bismarck, who is suffering from rheumatism in the legs, was obliged to remain in an invalid's chair throughout the time of the prince's visit.

On leaving Prince Bismarck, Prince Henry said: "Let me also salute that brow which my grandfather so often kissed." He then kissed Bismarck on the forehead and cheek. The aged statesman wished him a safe voyage, good success and a happy return.

Dr. Schenwenger, Prince Bismarck's physician, says the prince will soon recover from the effects of his recent neuralgia pains.

To Overthrow Civil Service

Washington, December 8.—A paper was circulated in the house of representatives today with a view to bringing about a conference of those members favoring a change in the present civil service system. The paper was headed by Representative Pearson, of North Carolina, and received numerous signatures. The purpose, it is understood, is to make the conference non-political and to extend it outside of the membership of the civil service committee, as some of the men most active in urging a revision of the law are not on this committee. General Grosvenor of Ohio is among these. He approved the plan of a conference of those interested in the subject and it is likely to be held at an early day.